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# Introduction to Volume 5

*An overpayment occurs when the student receives more aid than he or she was eligible to receive. One kind of overpayment, traditionally called an overaward, results from changes in the student's aid package; a second occurs when a student withdraws. This volume covers how a school should respond when either of these types of overpayments occurs.*

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Here, we provide a summary of the changes and clarifications presented in greater detail in the chapters that follow. **Alone, the text herein does not provide schools with the guidance needed to satisfactorily administer the Title IV, HEA programs.** For more complete guidance, you should refer to the text in the chapters cited, the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and the Higher Education Assistance Act (HEA) as amended:

Throughout this volume, new information is indicated with the following symbol:



When the text represents a clarification rather than a change, it is indicated with this symbol:



When we believe that historically there might be some misunderstanding of a requirement, we indicate that with:



or



Finally, if we want to point out a bit of helpful information we indicate it with:



## **Major Changes**

### **Chapter 1 — Overpayments and Overawards**

We have added a sidebar on FFEL disbursements that schools are still permitted to make.

- We have added sections on the treatment of Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grants.
- We explain that a student who has lost eligibility because he or she has exceeded the undergraduate aggregate maximum loan limit, does not automatically regain eligibility if he or she advances to the graduate level.

### **Chapter 2 — Withdrawals and the Return of Title IV Funds**

- We have clarified that For the Pell, ACG/SMART and IAS Grant programs, a school may not establish an earlier deadline for verification than that established by the Department in annual notice.
- We have clarified that if a student who completed more than 60% of his or her training before ceasing attendance, were to re-enter training within 180 days, because the student had received 100% of his or her aid for the period, the student would not be eligible to receive additional Title IV aid until he or she has completed the weeks of instructional time and hours or credits (as applicable) in the academic year.
- We have added a section on changing or correcting Return calculations.

### **Chapter 2 — Case Studies**

We made no major changes to the case studies.